total capacity of about 1220, these institutes conduct various regular and short-term courses for women trainees.

(b) Number of women workers as on March 1, 1989 in the public and private sectors was 21.9 lakhs and 13.6 lakhs respectively as per the survey (provisional figures) conducted under ■> the Employment Market Information Programme of the Ministry of Labour,

Landless agricultural labourers

771. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the measures Government hive taken to bring the vast unorganised landless agricultural labour into an organised labour fold?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SING GHATOWAR): Agricultural Labour is, by and large, unorganised and is not represented by Trade Unions etc. However, during the Course of last two decades a number of organisations, both registered Trade Unions and Voluntary Organisations have made various efforts to organise rural work force in various States of the Country. Some of these organisations of rural workers have been recognised by Government and participated in seminars, discussions, programmes organised by the Government.

Various steps in this regard are de-railed below:

Workers Education Scheme

The scheme was launched through the .Central Board of Workers Education established in 1958. The same has now become a regular feature of the Board and aims at creating awareness amongst rural poor, developing their .organisation and seeking benefit of various welfare and legislative measures. The Scheme covers landless labourers, agricultural workers, marginal farmers, etc. One of the objectives of the W.E.P. is of help emergence of leadership among workers themselves and it is proposed to intensify leadership development programme of the Board during the 8th Five Year Plan (1992—97).

National Institute of Rural Development

The National Institute of Rural Development at Hyderabad is an autonomous body. One important dimention of its work is to offer specialised services in organising training programmes and conducting research studies.

Plan Scheme for Organising Rural Workers

The Scheme was launched with the Sixth Plan to educate rural workers regarding their rights and duties, motivate them for organising themselves in the shape of trade unions and to educate rural workers about Co-operatives, plans and programmes of the Government etc., to give knowledge about labour laws, to assist workers education scheme etc. With the end of Seventli Plan the Scheme has been dovetailed to the Scheme for the beneficiaries Of Anti-Poverty Programme of the Ministry of Rural Development

Labour Laws

Various labour laws like Minimum Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, F.qual Remunerations Act etc.- are equally applicable to organised and unorganised labour.

Unemployed registered with employment exchanges ,

772. PROF. SAURIN BHATTA-CHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER, be pleased to state:"

(a) what is the number of unemploy ed as per the live register of Employ ment Jixchanges- all over the country, taking further, into account the workers who have been rendered jobless because of the c'lture, lock oar etc. of about 1.5 lakh industrial units, big medium and small, all oyer the romitiy;

(b) whether Government have any mechanism to compute the cases of those tmemployed who have not been able . Jo register their, names with Employment Exchanges and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated number of agricultural labourers all over the country and their average income?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SING GHATOWAR): (a) The. number of job-seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, who were on the live register of employment exchanges in the country as. at the end of August, 1991, was 358.3 lakhs. The Employment Exchanges do not maintain statistics of job-less due to closures, lock-outs, etc.

(to) There is no mechanism within the Employment Exchanges to compute the cases of those unemployed who are not able to register their names with them.

(c) As per Report of National Commission on Rural Labour, the estimated number of agricultural Labour in the Country is 110 million. All India average Wage/Salary earnings per day in 1987-88 by agricultural labour (between age group 15—59 years) is reported to be Rs. 14.58.

ग्रामीण निर्धन व्यक्तियों को देय मजदूरी

773. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**
कुमारी आत्सिया :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण श्रम आयोग ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में इस आशय की सिफारिश की है कि ग्रामीण श्रमिकों को 20 रुपये प्रतिदिन की दर से न्यूनतम मजदूरी का भुगतान किया जाना चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या निर्णय लिया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में कब तक निर्णय ले लिए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) देश में कहां-कहां ग्रामीण कर्मकारों को 20 रुपये प्रतिदिन से कम मजदूरी जा रही है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पवन सिंह घटोवर) : (क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण श्रम आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह सिफारिश की है कि सारे देश में कृषि श्रमिकों के लिये न्यूनतम मजदूरी 20/- रु० प्रतिदिन से कम नहीं होनी चाहिये । इस पर विचार किया गया है और उप श्रम मंत्री की ओर से सभी राज्यों के श्रम मंत्रियों को यह सूचित करते हुए एक पत्र लिखा गया है कि उपरोक्त सिफारिश पर श्रम मंत्रियों के अगले सम्मेलन में विचार-विमर्श किया जाएगा ।

(घ) आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गोवा, गुजरात, जम्मू और कश्मीर, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, नागालैण्ड, सिक्किम, तमिलनाडु, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश, दादरा और नगर हवेली दमन और दिव, लक्षद्वीप और पांडिचेरी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कृषि श्रमिकों के लिये न्यूनतम मजदूरी 20/- रु० से कम है और परिवर्तनीय महंगाई भत्ते के लिये कोई प्रावधान नहीं है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त अरुणाचल प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र राज्यों में क्षेत्रों के अनुसार न्यूनतम मजदूरी क्रमशः 18/- रु० से 21/- रु० और 12/- रु० से 20/- रु० के बीच निर्धारित की गई है ।

श्रमिकों के उत्प्रवास की समस्या

774. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**
कुमारी आत्सिया :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि व्यक्तियों के पास वैध रोजगार वीजा होने के बावजूद भी बहुत से व्यक्तियों को उत्प्रवास की स्वीकृति प्रदान करने से मना कर दिया जाता है और इसकी वजह से उन्हें मुम्बई, दिल्ली तथा तिरुवनंतपुरम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों पर रुकना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और